

POETSY

"MUCH YET REMAINS UNSUNG." ends of the North, with Illustrations, just published.) TELL ME HOW TO WOO THEE.

O TELL ME HOW TO WOO THEE.

If doughty words my ladye please,
Right soon I'll mount my steed;
And strong his arm and fast his seat,
That bears frae me the meed.
I'll wear thy colors in my cap,
Thy picture in my heart;
And he that bends not to thine eye,
Shall rue it to his smart.
Then tell me how to woo thee, love;
O tell me how to woo thee, love;
For thy dear sake, nae cars I'll take,
Though me'er another trow me.

If gay attire dalight thine eye;
I'll dight me in array;
I'll tend thy chamber door all night,
And squire thee all the day,
If aweetest sounds can win thy ear,
These counds I'll strive to catch;
Thy voice I'll stell to woo thysell,
Then tell me how to woo thee, love, &c.
But if fond love thy heart can gain,

My absence from home has prevented an earlier pub-

would enable me to carry out those principles, which would elevate and tranquilize the political action of the country.

I was not unaware that there were several gentlemen, who looked to the office, as I believe, with more solicitude than myself, and who had much higher claims to the suffrages of their fellow-citizens; and, as it was hardly to be expected that these claims would be postponed, my resolution was taken in reference to such a state of things.—

My anticipations have been realized. The ground on which the contest seems now to be placed by those who are opposed to the Baltimore nominations,—and from the number of candidates in the field, it is not probable that this ground can be changed,—necessarily, on the principles I have avowed, excludes me from the list of candidates. I adhere to my principles, and, of course, acquiesce most cheerfully in the decision. As a citizen, I shall ever oppose that which I conscientiously believe to be wrong in policy or in principle.

This declaration is due to myself, to my friends generally, and especially to those of them who have sustained the Administration, and who were among the first to introduce my name into the contest. I wisk to vemove from all my friends any embarrassment which they may feel in the ensuing election of Chief Magistrate on my account.

With great respect, I am,

Very truly and sincerely, yours,

JOHN McLEAN.

JOHN McLEAN. Moses H. Kirby, Esq., Columbus, Ohio.

Moses H. Kirry, Esq., Columbus, Ohio.

Contrast this letter of an open opponent of the Administration, with Judge White's conduct. The Judge was brought forward by his friends merely, as they affirmed in a thousand forms, because the Opposition had no candidate, and would have none; so that there was not the remotest possibility of bringing the election to the House of Representatives by a division in the republican ranks. He was noministed in Alabama upon this state of the case, which, as we can prove by incontestible evidence, was presented in letters from Washington to Jeading members of the Legislature of chat State. And yet, what does Judge White say, after the Opposition have brought out candidates, expressly with a view to give the election to the House of Representatives? He has just left Nashville; and we find the following quoted from the Nashville Republican in the Kentucky papers:

"WE KNOW THAT JUDGE WRITE WITH NEVER DECLINE UNTIL THE PROPLE THEMSELVES, WHO HAVE BROUGHT HIM OUT, SHALL PASS SENTENCE UPON HIS CLAIMS. NO CIRCUMSTANCE WILL INDUCE HIM OR HIS PRIENDS TO

FAST AND LOOSE.—Judge White and General Harrison, the stool-pigeons of the Opposition, are played off in different ways to effect the several purposes of the enemies of the Administration, engaged in the Presidential game. The plan is to divide the Democracy of the South, in any event, from that of the North, which has always elected the Southern Republican Presidents.—This is the first position of the game, and an unalterable one. Unless some portion of the Democracy is drawn off, it is impossible for the enemy to succeed in taking the election from the people to the House. Judge White has been chosen for this part. And it is resolved that he shall stand fast at his post, as the pivot of the whole shall stand fast at his post, as the pivot of the whole

But the Opposition of the North, West and East, have another and a different policy to pursue. There, it is their great object to unite their own strength, having no hope of dividing the Republicans. It is necessary, then, that they should hold fast, or let go, accordingly as it may be found that this or that man can rally the strongest force of the Bank party. The following little scraps from the Opposition presses show distinctly how the federal party are feeling their way to this object:

"From the Richmond Whig we learn that Gen, Hassarges declares."

"From the Richmond Whig we learn that Gen. Hanarson declare that he will not be the means of deciding the Whig party, but will yield to any other candidate ascortained to be stronger than himself. "We can give our friend of the Torch Light till further information. There is one gootlemen of the Whig party against whom Gen. Harrison will not, wader my circumstances, suffer himself to be brought forward as a candidate for the Practioner. This is no random shot, no guess work. We speak what we know."—Lexington

tion of which, the meeting was addressed by Mr Gilbert and Mr. Kilbourne, when the Preamble and Resolutions reported were adopted, with a slight modification of the first resolution. The meeting was respectable in numbers and character, and the proceedings throughout were conducted with the best order and decorum.

Looking to our own State, the 'signs of the times' for these last few weeks, plainly indicate that the star of Gen. Harrison is rising to the ascendant. As wave follows wave, meetings for his nomination are following meetings in various sections in succession. Stark counmeetings in various sections in succession. Stark county has spoken—Franklin has held its meeting—so has Miami, and Ross county follows next.—Columbus (O.) Gazette.

Gazette.

Harrison Meeting.—On Monday last, the friends of Gen. Harrison made a second effort in this city. It was the day of the Regimental Parade, and great efforts were made by the few who are the authors of the "Experiment," to get a large meeting; but few could be found, however, who took any interest in the thing, and most of the knowing ones, who generally regulate the affairs of Federalism, at this point, were missing.

This effort, taken in connection with the former one here, confirms us fully, in the declaration which we then made, to wit: Gen. Harrison has scarcely a tythe of the strength at this point, that either M'Lean, Webster or Clay has.

The meeting was very small—not more than 150 being in the room at the fullest time, and we do not believe that more than forty participated in the proceedings.

[Columbus Hemisphere.

Maj. Donelson's Letter.—For the next day or two

Though ne'er another tow me.

If gay attice dalight thine eye;
I'll tend thy chamber door all night,
And squire thee all the day,
And squire the all me hav to woo they love, &c.
But fond love the heart can gain,
And saiden hay her wealth to me,
And we do not believe the date of the Republican received a copy of the President's last better to the Rev. Mr. Gwin, enclosed from Gallatin, where Mr. G. was then confued a copy of the President's last better to the Rev. Mr. Gwin, enclosed from Gallatin, where Mr. G. was then confued sopy of the President state of the Mr. Gwin, enclosed from Gallatin, where Mr. G. was then confued sopy of the President state of common and system while the form party party in this city, or more properly speaking, the Nashville juntor we seen to be in a state of common and system as the safe.

Otel me how to woo thee, love, &c.

(Pron the French.)

Said Anns a President state so the first of the President state of the Globe, Sept. 24.)

Judge McLean, who was proposed at the last election as a candidate of the Opposition against General Jacks son, declined the nomination because Mesers. Clay and Calhoun had also been nominated by the different sections of the Opposition. He then gave as a reason for refusing to come forward as the Anti-Masonic aid of the Federal leaders making war upon the Administration, the following:

"If by a multiplication of candidates, an election by the people should be prevented, I should consider it a national misfortune. In the present agitated state of the public mind, an individual who should be elected to the Chief Magistracy by les

the public confidence, and a majority of the suffrages of the people, is the only satisfactory evidence of that confidence.

Judge McLean has at least the grace of preserving consistency in his mode of conducting hostilities against the Democracy. He has the honesty still to insist that Republicanism shall be struck down in a fair field by authority of the popular will. He thinks that success achieved by chicane, baffling the People's suffrages, and giving the election to the corrupt influence of the Bank, and the bargains of politicians in the House, would have no other effect than to embroil the country in violence—and he has therefore come out in the subjoined letter, for which he deserves credit, even from the party to which he is opposed. We copy it from the Columbus Sentinel Judge McLean as a candidate for the next Presidential term, determined to effect a proper organization and to make suitable exertions to present his claims to the confidence and suffrages of his countrymen fairly before them. This effort has drawn from the Judge the enclosed communication, which you are requested to publish for the information of his friends throughout the country.

My absence from home has prevented an earlier publican.

Pare of the suffrages of his countrymen fairly before closed communication of his friends throughout the country.

My absence from home has prevented an earlier publication.

country.

My absence from home has prevented an earlier publication.

Respectfully,

M. H. KIRBY.

Columbus, Sept. 16, 1835.

RICHLAND, (O.) August 31, 1835.

Dear Sir: Being informed that my friends from different parts of Ohio, having consulted together, have come to a determination to organize and endeavor to produce a concert of action throughout the State on the subject of the election of President; and as you are Chairmean of one of the principal committees, which has been constituted with a view to this object, it is proper that I should make to you the following communication.

On all occasions since my name has been spoken of in reference to the Presidency, I have given my friends to understand, in conversations, and by communications that have been published, that I would not be a party to a contest that shall be likely to lead to an election of Chief Magistrate by the House of Representatives. As a matter of choice, I would not take the office through the instrumentality of the House.

I was folly aware that this course on my part would discourage my friends and injure my prospects; but I would enable me to carry out those principles, which would elevate and tranquilize the political section of the course of that the reverse several gentlemen.

I was not unaware that there were several gentlemen.

I was not unaware that there were several gentlemen.

I was not unaware that there were several gentlemen.

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I was not unaware that there were several gentlemen.

witty and smart. But, to candid and thinking men, who look upon things in their real and proper character, all such idle efforts, will be esteemed as mere subterfuges to evade the force of truth.—Nuskville Union.

NORTH CAROLINA. CONGRESSMENAL ELECTIONS.—We can conceive of nothing that equals the political infatuation of the Whig-Nullifiers of this State, except it may be the blind fanaticism of the Abolitionists at the North,—but with this notable distinction, that the Northern fanatics are affected by a propose of religious metals and the second control of the second contro notable distinction, that the Northern fanatics are affected by a species of religious wania, which no doubt induces some of them to imagine they are doing God service by engaging in a crusade against the rights, the property, and lives of the People of the South; while those among us, who are possessed of the locura politica of Whiggisia, dare not plead the excuse of even a belief in their false statements and misrepresentations in regard to the developments of the political control of the second of egard to the developements of the political sentiment of

regard to the developements of the political sentiment of the State.

Defeated and routed in the election of members to the Legislature, the Whig-nullifying press is making a desperate effort to keep the chims of the party above water, by false and deceptive statements in relation to the Congressional Elections: All the votes given to Wm. B. Shepperd in the 1st district, are put down in opposition to the democratic candidate for the Presidency, when it is known Mr. Shepperd had no opposition, and that a majority of the district is democratic, and will go for the candidate of that party: So, likewise, are all the votes in the Salisbury district, and all given to Messrs. Newland and Graham in the mountain district, placed in favor of the Whigs,—when there will be at least 1160 to 1200 in the former, and a majority of about 600 in the latter, given to the Democratic candidate.

No Presidential election has ever yet called out any thing like a full vote in this State; and any calculation of the vote which will be given for President more than a year in advance, (in November, 1836.) must necessarily be founded, in a good degee, on assumed data; but there has been sufficient indications of public sentiment to warrant us in venturing apon the following estimate, to which we would call the attention of our readers, in contrast with the Whig calculations.

Democrats.

contrast with the Whig c	Democrats.	Whigh
1st (W. B. Shepard's)	1,700	
2d (Bynum's)	1,800	1,40
3d (l'elligre w's)	1,700	1,90
4th (Speight's)	2,200	1,50
5th (M Kay's)	2,100	
6th (Hawkins's)	2,500	1,00
7th (Deberry's)	1,500	1,00
8th (Montgomery's)	2,400	2,20
9th (A. H. Shepperd's)	2,200	1,40
10th (Rencher's)	1,100	-1,70
11th (Conner's)	2,700	3,10
12th (Graham's)	2,500	1,50
13th (Williams)		2,00
The (Transition)	1,300	2,60
	Ministration of the Control of the C	1

Those who possess facilities of ascertaining the public sentiment in the different districts, and have been observant of the strong current setting in favor of the Democratic cause throughout the State,—and whose minds have not been biassed, nor their judgments warped by prepossessions—will readily perceive we have made our estimates less favorable to the Democratic ticket, than all indications past, present or prospective, really warrant. We have done so, because experience teaches, that in all hypothetical statements, it is safer to adopt the minimum than the maximum of such calculations.

[Kaleigh Standard.]

What will its po?—"What will Senator Masoum none do?" is the inquiry constantly propounded to us by friends and correspondents. But really we hardly know what answer to give, as regards the course the honorable gentleman may have chalked out for himself; or whether, indeed, he has yet fully made up his mind, either to reagn his office, or continue to brave public opinion by violating the instructions and contemning the will of his constituents.

GEN. WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

The adjourned meeting of the citizens of Franklin county, in favor of the nomination of Gen. Harrison as a candidate for the Presidency, was held in the Court. House in this city on last Monday afternoon—Judge Flenniken in the Chair, and M. J. Gilbert, Esq. as acting Secretary. The business of the meeting was opened by Col. Wm. Doherty, in a neat and pertinent address, setting forth the claims of Gen. Harrison, as well for his military as his civil services, to his country. A report from the committee appointed by the former meeting was made by Col. Kilbourne; during the considera.

We have heard it suggested, that it may be Mr. Mangum is so infatuated as to place reliance on the deceptive, unfounded statements of the Whig press, in regard to the political character of the next Legislature, and that consequently he still has a lingering hope of obtaining redress at their hands. However fallacious such a hope may be, it would at least be charitable to presume he believes his appeal from the instructions of the last Legislature to the people at the August elections, has not been decided against him—or else we must suppose him devoid of that high bearing, and those nice sensibilities to official honor, which have ever been esteemed as requisites in a public agent occupying so dignified a statuon. We should fain frope, therefore, that Mr. Mangum is only waiting to obtain the decision of the next Legislature on his case; and when once satisfied, beyond every contingency, that the people have sustained the instructioning geological examination of every district of the formulation of further Legislative action, and of a complete and thorough geological examination of every district of the contingency, that the people have sustained the instruc-tions, and condemned his course—he will disdain to cling to the stipend of his office after finding himself disrobed of its honors, or claim to represent the people when his rightful authority to do so has been revoked by them.—1b.

DOMESTEC.

of evil designs on the part of the blacks, were discovered. Precaution and vigilance are, however, recommended by the committee.

We have heard it suggested, that the letter in question was probably written by some miscreant, who was interested in depreciating the value of slaves, by weakening the confidence of the owners in that species of property. No punishment could be too summary for such gallows deserving wretches.—Ib.

Can this be true?—The Edenton Gazette of the latinat, says, "it is stated that the steam-presses of the American Bible Society are used for printing the newspapers and pamphlets of the Abolitionists. If this be so, the Southern public can see to what purposes the thousands of collars which they have contributed to this Society, are appropriated. If they use the presses of the Society, are appropriated. If they use the presses of the Society are appropriated. If they use the presses of the Society are appropriated. If they use the presses of the Society, are appropriated. If they use the presses of the Society are appropriated in the analysis of the Abolitionists, and thus are we made instrumental (by furnishing them money) in disseminating incendiary publications throughout our own territories. The Southern public should know the truth of this matter, in order that if the managers and agents of the Bible Society are in collusion with the famous the first and the state of the Abolitionists of the Abolitionists of the Italian and the state of the Abolitionists of the Italian and the state of the Abolitionists of the Italian and the state of the Abolitionists of the Italian and the Italian and

One stick couchant,
One rope pendant,
And Ashur on the end on't.

But this rope had nothing "on the end on't," and that spoils the rhyme.—Boston Transcript.

Of Mr. Birney's intended Abolition publication, in Ky., the Southern Advocate (of Huntsville, Alabama, where Mr. Birney formerly resided,) says: "James G. Birney, Esquire, has abandoned the project of publishing an Abolition paper in Danville, Ky., and has removed to Cincinnati. A very good idea."

Through the agency of a friend we are enabled to Through the agency of a triend we are enabled to present below to our readers the preliminary remarks of Judge Parker, charging the Grand Jury for this county, on Monday last. The views entertained and expressed by the Judge, are such as the times and the condition of our country demands.

It has pleased a kind Providence to permit us to meet once more in the discharge of our respective duties.—The first thing which naturally occupies the attention of a Court of Justice is to see that the penal laws of the country are duly enforced. They are intended to guard our property from depredation and our persons from outrage, objects which have precedence both in reason and by custom over the civil business of the court. As the surest and best means of bringing offenders against these laws to punishment, Grand Juries are relied on; and you have been convened from the different parts of your county and had the oath administered to your foreman, which each of you has solemnly promised to observe and keep, as if its words were formally repeated. I have every reason to believe that you mean to respect it by making the enquiries and presentments it enjoins, diligently; and that there is little occasion for me to add fresh incentives to your sense of duty. It has pleased a kind Providence to permit us to meet

is words were formisly repeated. I have every reason to believe this you mean to respect it by making the entire to be in the common to see and fresh incentives to the control of the con

Fire and Loss of Life.—Yesterday, about half-past past 12, the house of Mr. Niblo, who keeps the public garden corner of Broadway and Prince street, was set on fire by the spontaneous combustion of some of the main building there was a house two stories high, part of which was used as an exhibition room, and another part of it appropriated for arranging the articles used in the fire-works. At the North end of the main building there was a house two stories high, part of which was used as an exhibition room, and another part of it appropriated for arranging the articles used in the fire-works. In this part of the house, Mr. Hall, manager of the fire-works, and one of his assistants, were engaged at work, when a bottle filled with a composition called crimson fire, burst from spontaneous combustion, and set fire to a large quantity of fire-works which were lying around it. Mr. Hall and his assistant immediately ran out of the house, and had scarcely reached the outside when an explosion took place, which shattered the roof of the house to pieces, and set fire to it in every direction, and soon totally destroyed it and everything it contained. From this part of the premises the flames quickly communicated to the main building, the interior of which was left a complete wreek before the flames quickly communicated to the main building, the interior of which was left a complete wreek before the flames were extinguished. The greater part of the premises which first took fire, however, nothing was saved; and amongst other articles which it contained, was a large painting of the faraelites' Departure from Egypt, which was being exhibited, and is said to have cost 5000 dollars. It belonged, we believe, to Mr. Wright, who is now in Boeton. The picture was not entirely burned, but is rendered totally valueless. The whole loss of property is probably not far from \$15,000. whole less of property is probably not far from \$15,000.

Professor Rodgers, lately visited this place in the prosecution of the duty devolved on him by a resolution of the last General Assembly in relation to a Geological survey of the State. The Professor is only making a rapid and general reconncissance of the general features of our territory, for the purpose of making a preparatory report, which it is hoped, will be made the foundation of further Legislative action, and of a complete and thorough geological examination of every district of the State. We understand that the Doctor was surprised as well as gratified at the extent of the mineral resources of the Kanawha Valley. He expects to return to this place before the meeting of the Legislature.—Charleston Kanaucha Banner. on Kanascha Banner.

Some alarm has recently been created in Edgecombe and Johnston counties, by a letter without signature, under date of "Tarborough, August 12th," which was picked up in the streets of Smithfield, on the 1st instand written in a poor hand, bad orthography, and worse diction. "It commences: "These lines is to let you know that we had a splendid meeting on the 9th instant and they all gave their consent to join us and say that they glad to think that the bloody work is close at hand and we say to you that we intend to loose our lives in the attempt or gain all freedom," &c. &c.

Committees of Vigilance were immediately appointed in Tarboro' and throughout Edgecombe county, and a thorough investigation of the matter has been made; but no traces of the author of the letter, nor any evidences of evil designs on the part of the blacks, were discovered. Precaution and vigilance are, however, recommended by the committee.

We have heard it suggested, that the letter.

Coined Gold.—A deposit of gold coins was recently found upon the farm of a gentleman in Fauquier. The amount obtained was several hundred dollars. As these coins were somewhat scattered, it is uncertain but that there may be still more deposited in the earth from which these were taken. They hear date from 1725 to 1794 and have probably lain where they were for many

Lane Seminary at Cincinnati, and who, in connexion with many others, left that institution a year or two since because they were not permitted to agriate on the subject of abolition, has been seized by a mob, near his place of residence in Kentucky, and dreadfully whipped—having received 30 lashes on his bare back, so heavily laid on that they nearly cost him his life. The letters add, that he would actually have been murdered but for the interference of some gentlemen, more moderate than the rest, who insisted that he had already got enough.—Mr. Thom was one of the speakers at the abolition anniversary in this city in May last, and has also held forth in various other places at the North and East. What may have been his course in Kentucky, on the subject of abolition, we are not informed.—A. Y. Com.

A Scarrenow.—The residents in Brighton-street and vicinity were a good deal alarmed yesterday morning, on discovering a gallows erected in front of Mr. Garrison's house, accommodated with cords, arranged with hangman's knots—and all that sort of thing, a l'aimable—as if execution were to be "done on Cawdor." It bore the superscription, "By order of Judge Lynch." It excited considerable curiosity, and attracted a host of idlers, but occasioned no excitement, although it produced much merriment. It was taken down about half past 10, innocent of slaughter. It reminded us of a verse of Sophomore poetry, that we used to repeat once with a good deal of guato, descriptive of the blazonry, or what some "wise fools" thought ought to have been the escutcheon of the College, to wit:

Two sticks rampant, One stick couchant, One rope pendant, And Ashar on the end on't.

sirous of forming a Co-partnership (or employing a Journeyman) in the above business—who shall have the entire control of my shop. If one of sober and industrious nabits, and a good workman, will apply he will be able to make arrangements, no doubt, to his satisfaction. A co-partnership with some one who has a small capital would be preferred. The stand for business is a very good one, there being no other shop in the place.

CALEB H. TURNER,

N. B. L wight a complex two or three Journeymen Car-

CALEB H. TURNER,
N. B. I wish to employ two or three Journeymen Car
senters, if application is made in a short time. C. H. T.
Clarksville, Mecklenburg co., Va., Sept. 25. 41—48 RY GOODS-Market Bridge.-WADSWORTH & WILLIAMS are now prepared to furnish country Merchants with an assortment of Dry Goods, on as good terms as they can procure them in any Northern Market.

To the Presidents, Directors, and Trustees of the several Colleges and Academies, and to the School Commission-ers of the respective Counties and Corporate Tewns of

SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE,

Richmond, 3th April, 1835. }

HE General Assembly, at their last session, adopted a resolution, a copy of which is herewith sent, requiring the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to procure certain information respecting the condition and wants of the University of Virginia, and of the Colleges and Academies of the State, and authorising them to call upon the Directory and Trustees of those Institutions, and upon the Boards of School Commissioners of the several counties and corporate towns, for such detailed statements as will enable them to perform this duty.

for such detailed statements as will enable them to perform this duty.

The information thus called for, appears to be intended to serve as a basis upon which to form a general and equitable system for the appropriation of the surplus income of the Literary Fund, to the endowment of such Colleges, Academies, and intermediate Schools, as may be hereafter designated or established by the General Assembly. It is indispensable, therefore, not only that the number, revenue, usefulness, and locality of all the existing institutions of that description should be fully presented for the consideration of the Legislature, but that the fact of the non-existence of such institutions in any county or section of the State should be distinctly

GEORGE W. MUNFORD, c. H. D.

NOTICE.—A memorial will be presented to the next General Assembly of Virginia, praying the passage of a Law for the removal of the seat of justice of the county of Hanover, to some more central and convenient location than the present. September 18.

will commence on Thursday, the first day of October next.

The following able Professors have been appointed, and accepted the respective situations assigned them, to wit: Doctor Socrates Maupin, Principat of the Institution, and Professor of Mathematics. Rowland Reynolds, Professor of the Ancient, and B. A. Saunders of the English Languages.

In the English School, will be taught Reading, Writing, Geography, Elements of History, and Chronology, Logic, Rhetorick, English Grammar, Exercises in Composition, and Arithmetae.

In the School of the Ancient Languages, will be taught the Latin and Greek, the Roman and Greeian Antiquities, with the History and Geography of each.

The third and highest branch will comprehend Mathematics generally, including Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Plane, and Spherical Trigonometry, with their applications, and the Differential and Integral Calculus—Natural Philosophy and Chemistry may also be added.

A competent Teacher of the Modern Languages will be procured as early as practicable, and such other Teachers will be provided as may be found necessary to promote the success of the Academy.

No Pupil will be admitted who is under 10 years of age. Each Student may attend either or all the different schools. If he attends all, the fee for the whole year will be \$45; if any two, \$35; or if but one, \$25.—One moiety of the fae to be paid on entering, and the other at the commencement of the second session.

The fee to the Teacher of the Modern Languages will be a separate charge.

The fee to the Teacher of the Modern Languages will be a separate charge.

The first Session commences on the 1st October, and will end on the 21st day of February. The second Session commences on the 1st of March, and will terminate on the 31st of July in each Academic year.

The following gentlemen compose the Board of Trustees, to either of whom application may be made for the admission of Scholars, to wit:

WYNDHAM ROBERTSON, President.
ANTHONY ROBINSON, Ja., Treasurer.
JOHN O. LAY, Secretary.

THOMAS RITCHIE,
WM. ANDERSON,
J. R. TRIPLETT,
GUSTAVUS A. MYERS,
JAMES CASKIE,
ROBERT GWATHENEY,
ARCHIBALD PLEASANTS, Juan.
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JOHN RUTHERFORD,
NICHOLAS MILLS.
ROBERT G. SCOTT,
JAMES E. REATUL,
JOHN H. EUSTACE,
BERNARD FEYTON,
SAMUEL SUBLETT,
RICHARD A. CARRINGTON,

BERNARD FEET TON,
SAMUEL SUBLETT,
RICHARD A. CARRINGTON,
GEORGE W. MUNPOR, and
ANDREW STEVENSON.
Published by order of the Board.
THO'S RITCHIE, Chairman.

JNO. O. LAY, Secretary. Sept. 15. Sept. 15.

ODERN LANGUAGES.—The Trustees of the Richmond Academy wish to employ a Teacher of the Modern Languages for that Institution.—The compensation will consist entirely of the fees, which are fixed at \$10 a \$15 for each pupil, of whom it is expected there will be a sufficient number to render the situation a desirable one, as it would be permanent, if satisfaction be given.—None will apply, it is presumed, but such as can produce respectable evidences of their capacity.—Letters (post paid) may be addressed, or verbal application made to either of the subscribers. As the Institution will be opened on the first of the ensuing month, early communications are required.

month, early communications are required.

THOS. RITCHIE, Chairman. Jso. O. Lay, Secretary.

RS. PETICOLAS and MRS. HENRIQUES will on the first of October next, open an English and French Academy for Young Ladies, in the City of

and French Academy for Young Ladies, in the City of Richmond.

Course of Instruction.—Reading, Orthography, Grammar, Rhetoric, Synonymes, Criticism and Composition, in the English and French Languages; Penmanship, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mathematics, Astronomy, Universal History, Mythology, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of Maps and Globes, Delineation of Maps, Natural History, Moral, Mental and Natural Philosophy, Chymistry and Botany.

N. B. Mathematics, and the higher branches of the English language, taught by a Protessor.

Terms.—The above complete Course of English studies, per annum, \$40 00 A thorough instruction in the French language, \$25 00 Board, including washing, bed, bedding, fnel, \$20 00 Music, Vocal and Instrumental, Pinno, Harp, Guitar, Drawing and Painting, the Latin and Spanish-languages, and Dancing, to be paid for separately.—Musical teachers provided, but the parents are at liberty to engage others.

Stationary furnished at the Bookseller's prices.

Sept. S.

36—t10

36—t TERMS.

Board, during the scholastic year of ten months, Tuition, in all the branches usually enumerated, French, either withor without other languages, French, for those who begin early, the first year,

Washing, 50 cents a week. Richmond, 18th Sept., 1835. RITISH DRY GOODS, per ship Taley Ho! from Liverpool.—Our importation of Fall British Dry Goods has arrived at City Point, (James River,) and will be in store and opened in a day or two. More will be suid of it anon.

F. & J. S. JAMES & CO.,

Sept. 1.

[34-41]

Market Bridge.

OTICE TO CARPENTERS.—The Richmond,
Fredericksburg and Potomac Rail-Road Company
wish to employ workmen to execute the Carpenter's
work of 13 miles of Rail-Road superstructure. The
highest prices by the day or job will be given.
Workmen are also wanted for the construction of RailRoad Cars.

Road Cars.

The building of two Lattice Bridges will likewise be

TOMAC RAIL-ROAD.—At a meeting of the President and Directors of the Company, on the 1st

September, 1835,

Resolved. That a further amount of \$25 on each share, be required from the Stockholders, to be paid in five instalments, at the following times, viz: \$5 on or before the 10th of October next; \$5 on or before the 10th of December next; \$5 on or before the 10th of December next; \$5 on or before the 10th of December next; \$5 on or before the 10th of January next, and \$5 on or before the 10th of February next. These sums are to be deposited, as heretofore, in the Bank of Virginia, to the credit of the Company.

WM. P. SHEPPARD, Sec'ry.

September 11.

O-PARTNERSHIP—Bernard Peyton having take on into co-partnership Mr. THOMAS J. DEAN, the General Commission Business, heretofore carried on by him in this city, will hereafter be conducted under the firm of PEYTON & DEAN, who respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

Richmond, August I, 1835.

ISS ANN ELIZABETH POORE will resume the duties of her School on the 1st Monday in October, on her Father's premises, next to the Museum.

ICHMOND ACADEMY —The Board of Trustees take pleasure in advising the Public that the above spacious and convenient establishment being entirely finished, is now ready to be opened. The first acsision will commence on Thursday, the first day of October next.

The following able Professors have been appointed, and accepted the respective situations assigned them, to wit. Doctor Socrates Maupin, Principal of the Institution, and Professor of Mathematics. Rowland Reynolds, Professor of the Ancient, and B. A. Saunders of the English Languages.

In the English School, will be taught Reading, Writing, Geography, Elements of History, and Chronology, Logic, Rhetorick, English Grammar, Exercises in Composition, and Arithmetic.

In the School of the Ancient Languages, will be taught.

Sept. 15.

BALDWIN & KENT.

Sept. 15.

Sept. 15.

150 PACKAGES French, German, Suess, Rulian, and India Day Goods.—In a tew days we shall have in store, one hundred and fifty packages French, German, Swiss, Italian, and India Day Goods, which, so far as we know or believe, have not passed through Abolition hunds—consisting, in part, of the tollowing articles, and making probably the largest and best assortment ever offered in this city:

French—Black Lustrings, Grode Naples, assorted colours; black, blue, pink, white, and straw 4-4 and 5-4 Crapes; hat do.; Lustring Ribbons of every color, from No. 1 1-2 to 30; a large assortment of cap and bonnet Ribbons, of the newest styles; belt do; Gauze and Lustring; fancy Handkerchiefs, a great variety; Thibet Handkerchiefs and Shawls, from 3-4 to 8-4; black Bombazines; gentlemen's and ladies' black and white silk Hosiery; do. do. Gloves; gentlemen's and ladies' horseskin and beaver Gloves, of every color and price; black, white, and straw Satins; new style fancy Silks; 6-4 Merino Cloths, of every color; Braids, assorted; linen Cambries, and linen cambric Handkerchiefs, and gum-elastic Suspenders.

German—Oznaburgs and Burlans; fancy Vestings: 5-4

rino Cioths, of every color; Braids, assorted; linen Cambries, and linen cambrie Handkerchiefs, and gum-elastic Suspenders.

German—Oznaburgs and Burlaps; fancy Vestings; 5-4 Merinos; linen Tapes, and cotton Hose.

Swiss—4-4 and 6-4 plain and figured Muslins, of every quality; 4-4 and 5-4 high-colored Shawls and Handkerchiefs.

Italian—Matteonis, black Lustrings; 36 and 38 in. black Cravats; blue, black, and assorted Sewing Silks.

India—Flag and bandanna Handkerchiefs, a great variety; white and printed Pongee do. do; black Sinshew and Sarsenets; blue, black, and colored Sewing Silks; pearl Buttons; and lead and colored Pongees.

F. &. J. S. JAMES & CO.,

Aug. 25. [32—121]

Market Bridge, Richm'd

PALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS—September, 1835—To Merchants, Families and Others.—R. H.
JENKINS would invite the attention of Merchants, Families and others, who are in want of Staple or Fancy Dry Goods, to call and examine his very extensive assortment, which are now opening from the New York auctions, and from the latest importations. They consist of 6 bales and cases English and French merinces, single and double widths, of the most desirable colors, 5 cases, containing 300 pieces, plain, figured, plaid and checked silks, of the most fashionable styles imported,

20 cases calicoes, of entire new styles, from 10 cents

imported, 20 cases calicoes, of entire new styles, from 10 cents

20 cases calicoes, of entire new styles, from 10 cents per yard to the tichest quality,
50 cartons fancy silk and thibet wool dress hdkfs., a very general assortment,
100 boxes belt, cap, bonnet, satin and lustring tibbons, of all colors,
2 cases jaconet, mull, Swiss cambries and book muslins,
30 cases and bales bleached and brown domestics, bed tickings aroung checks and bales.

tickings, apron checks and plaids,
A choice assortment of sattinetts, vestings, cassimeres,
rose point and duffel blankets,
5 cases silk and cotton umbrellas, all qualities and

prices, 800 dozen cotton, worsted, angola, silk, raw silk and lambs' wool, hose and half hose, 300 dozen silk, kid, beaver, buckskin, hernani and other

gloves for ladies, misses, men and boys,
Elegant and new style challies, and many new and very
cheap articles for ladies' dresses,
20 pieces bombazines and black challies,
A general supply of mourning goods,
10 cartons lace insertings, edging and cap laces,
Also muslin insertings and scollop trimmings,
200 dozen plain and trimmed silk, satin and bombazine
stocks,

stocks,
100 dozen linen collars and linen bosoms,
150 do. plaid and figured cotton hdkfs.,
20 do. lambs' wool shirts and drawers,
3 bales white and kid flannels,
10 cases straw and tuscan bonnets,

200 lbs. cap wire,
All colored satin and florences, with an extensive variety of many new fancy articles, and almost every article to be found in the Dry Goods' business—all of which, will be sold at prices, either by wholesale or retail, to correspond with the Northern markets, at

Stationary furnished at the Bookseller's prices.

Preparatory Class.—Writing, Reading, Orthography, and the History of the United States,

In Car.

In this Class no Pupils are accepted but those who will learn French, or at least no deduction for omitting it.—In all classes, the pupils will be classed according to previous instruction, and not according to age.

The scholastic year of ten menths is divided into two sessions—one session payable in advance for boarders, Guardians and parents may feel confident that every attention will be paid to the health, morals and manners of the pupils.

References.—Bishop Moore, Rev. Mr. Jackson, Rev. Stephen Taylor, Rev. Mr. Keeling, and Capt. William H. Richardson, and to any of the families of the highest standing and respectability in the city of Richmond. Sept. S.

ISS MACKENZIE respectfully information of the seminary and separate charge and the seminary and search of the Seminary and the Seminary and search of the Seminary and the Se No scholar will be taken for a shorter term than the scholars will be particularly attended to. Books furnished, if required, at cost.—Letters addressed to William Nelson, Oakland, near Woodlawn Post Office, Hanover county, or to the subscriber at Richmond, post paid, will be attended to.

THOMAS NELSON.

Sentember 25

Institutes of Medicine, by Samuel Jackson, M. D. Special and General Anatomy, by Win. E. Horner, M. D.

M. D.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy, by
Chemistry, by Robert Hare, M. D.
Surgery, by Wm. Gibson, M. D.
Obstetries and Diseases of Women and Children, by
Wm. P. Dewces, M. D.
Clinical Medicine and Surgery taught by the Prescribing Medical Officers at the Blockley Hospital, under the Guardians of the Poor, and at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

W. E. HORNER, M. D.
Dean of the Medical Faculty.

Dean of the Medical Faculty. 30-t15N AN AWAY from the subscriber, in Newberry District, South Carolina, a negro man, named Antony, aged about 23 years, of light complexion, very spare made, and about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high. On examination of his back, two large scars will be discerned, supposed to be occasioned by a burn. When he cloped, he had in possession a round jacket and pantaloons of darkish grey satinett, a frock coat of mixed cloth, and pantaloons nearly of the same color, but somewhat darker; and a white hat about half worn.

Also, a negro woman, named Marn, the wife of said

The building of two Lattice Bridges will likewise be contracted for.

As the work must soon be commenced, and vigorously prosecuted, immediate application is invited.

J. H. HOPKINS, Prin. Ass't Engineer.

Richmond, September 15th, 1835.

BLO REWARD.—Strayed from Nathaniel B, asmall bay mare with two white feet, one before and one behind, and the other two black, with black mane and spill—she also has a small white spot on her nose, rides well, paces and trots. The above reward will be given for the delivery of the mare to me in the forks of Hanover, or secured so that I get her again.

CHARLES H. MALLORY.

September 11.

County, Alabams; and a liberal rewall.

prehension or security in jail.

Letters may be addressed to Duke Williams and Wm.

P. Bulloch, of Newberry District, S. C., to John Bishop, of Powelton, Hancock County, Geo., (each of whom is authorised to receive the negroes from the apprehenders.) or to the subscriber, at White Hall, Marengo County, Alabama.

EDWIN A. GLOVER.

23—3m

July 24.

E. July OTICE.—We shall renew our petition, and lay it before the next Virginia Legislature, praying for the fermation of a new County, by taking off the lower end of Caroline and the upper ends of King & Queen and Essex.

MANY CITIZENS

Of the aforesaid Counties. September 18. OR BALTIMORE via WASHINGTON CITY.

The Steam Bont CHERRERER, Captain May, leaves Hampton Roads on Wednesdays and Sundays, on the arrival of the Richmond Boats—and arrives in Washington the following morning—leaving it optional with travellers to depart in the 10 o'clock, A. M., or 4 o'clock, P. M. Rail Road cars for Baltimore, which carry them through in two hours. Passage and Fare to Washington \$4. Passage from Washington to Baltimore \$2.50, September 22.